DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED.

IT CARRIES THE INCOME TAX AP-PROPRIATION.

Mr. Hill's Amendment to the Urgent Beactency Bill Rejected, and the Bill, with the Provision to Put the Income Tax Law in Force, Finally Passed-Mr. Vest perends the Plannes Committee from Responsibility for the Imperfections in the Law, and Says They Are Due to the Lack of Proper Rules In the Senate,

Washington Jan. 16 .- The debate on Sens ser Hill's amendment to the Urgent Deficiency bill in reference to testing the constitutionality the Income tax, occupied most of to-day's semion of the Senate, and ended in the rejection of the amendment by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Vest's reminiscences of the events of the last session while the Tariff act was hanging in suspense between the two Houses, were of Interest and Importance, and his declaration that the President ought to call Congress in extraordinary session, immediately after it adjourned without proper financial les iniation, attracted attention.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) first addressed the Sen ate against the ruling out of his amendment giving United States courts jurdisdiction of the nestion of constitutionality and validity of the income tax. Mr. Hill said that he questioned the right of the Senate-with a due regard to its rules to refuse consideration to his amendment. The point which he made was that the pending bill was not an appropriation bill within the meaning of the rule. It was not one of the regular appropriation bills; it was not even the regular annual deciency bill. He referred to various decisions in both Houses, showing that such bills-as, for instance, a pension arrears bill or a river and harbor bill-were not general appropriation bills under the rules.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) said that Mr. Hill's amendment was subject to very serious objec-

On its merits?" Mr. Hill put in. "Yes, on its merits," said Mr. Vest. "I am not discussing the parliamentary question. It never has been the custom of the Senate to legislate for the purpose of affecting existing litigation, and neither branch of Congress ould indulge in that practice; and yet a sui to at this moment being argued in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia involving th constitutionality of the income tax."

Mr. Vest then went on to defend the Finance Committee, and himself as a member of it, from responsibility for the imperfections of the income tax provision. He said that he was largely responsible for the form in which the income tax provision now stood. He did not claim that it was per fect or anything like perfect; but he ass that its imperfections were caused by the fact close debate the Finance Committee was compelled to put the Tariff bill through under whip and spur. Those who had charge of the measure had endeavored to make the income tax as unobjectionable as possible. There had been grave defects left in it, and it had been hoped that those defects would be reformed in the confer-

Mr. Hill-Does the Senator mean to say that the conference committee was engaged in any particular effort to agree on the income tax? Mr. Vest-I do.

Mr. Hill—I never so understood it.
Mr. Vest—I make the assertion now that the ifferences between the House and the Senate it elation to the income tax were taken up an eferred to Mr. McMillin of Tennessee and my referred to Mr. McMillin of Tennessee and my-self, and we worked night and day for more than a week and finally came to a conclusion. Just as we had succeeded in doing so, and while we were considering an entirely different portion of the Tariff bill, action was had by the Senate which resulted in a tie vote on the question of discharging the conference committee, and the House of Representatives then accepted all the amendments of the Senate to the Tariff bill. And the condition in which we find ourselves to-day is simply one of the incidents that have come naturally and inevitably from the want of rules in this body.

come naturally and inevitably from the want of rules in this body.

Mr. Vest then discussed the rules, in reply to Mr. Gorman's defence of them on Monday. He argued that on any political or financial meas-ure it was impossible to force action, while on other matters any Senator might have almost any bill passed under "Senatorial courtesy."

"When any Senator," he said facetiously, "desires to pass a bill that does not excite sec-tional or partisan, opposition Senators at here

such cases the corpse of that legislation is brought here on a litter by the time that Congress has bussed upon it."

Mr. Vest pointed to the alcohol item in the Tariff law as one costly effect of the Senate rules, which compelled the acceptance of improper amendments. He said that the Senator who offered the amendment to make alcohol used for perfumery free of tax im. Hoar of Massachusetts suggested that, if it were judged to be unwise, it might be struck out of the bill in conference. And yet the enforcement of that provision would cost according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, \$1,000,000 a year, and would affect very seriously besides the collection of the tax on distilled spirits. The amendment was drawn up, he said, by an apothecary or druggist in Massachusetts. It was crude and unsatisfactory, and was struck out in conference; but the conference committee was not permitted to report.

In another part of his speech Mr. Vest said:

I have no right to say what the President will do, for I do not enjoy the Executive confidence. But I sincerely hope that if Congress adjourna without financial legislation the Fresident will call it immediately on the final fall of the gavel, in extraordinary session, and we will then see whether the Republican party by its enactments will bring prosperity to the people of the United States.

Mr. Cockrell asked for a vote on the question

ments will bring prosperity to the people of the United States."

Mr. Cockrell asked for a vote on the question of order, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of the Senate?" On a yea and nay vote the decision of the Chair was sustained, 45 to 6. The negative votes were cast by Messrs, Davis, Dubois, Hill, Mitchell (Or.), Pettigrew, and Quay.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) offered his amendment placing the officials authorized to be appointed for the income tax in the civil service. Tabled, 34 to 17.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Pa.) renewed his amendment for testing the constitutionality and validity of the income tax and it was defeated—yeas, 10; nays, 32; as follows (Democrate in Italica, Republicans in roman, Populists in small cape):

Yeas—Messrs, Aldrich, Chandler, Davis, Frye, Gray, Messrs, Marieth, Chandler, Davis, Frye, Gray, Messrs, Mariether,

Yous Mosers Aidrich, Chandier, Davis, Frye, Grey, Rie, Rawley, Petil, Lodge, McMillan, Manderson, McCould Oe, Petilgrew, Flatt, Froctor, Quay, Shee, McCould Oe, Petilgrew, Flatt, Froctor, Quay, Shee, Market, and Market, Berry, Blackburn, Blandbale, Berry, Blackburn, Blandbale, Berry, Blackburn, Blandbale, Berry, Blackburn, Blandbale, Market, Dubols, George, Gordon, Guerman, Hanton, Jarres, Jones (ARL), Kitz, Lindsay, McLaturia, Morgan, Pugh, Estacion, Etateh, Stewart, Teller, Perple, Vest, Vilias, Fourbees, Walsh, White, and Wolcott-Gr.

The paragraph for salaries and expenses of ten additional revenue agents was amended, at the suggestion of Mr. Allison Rep., Iowan, so as to reduce the number to three, and by striking out the words "and to carry into effect the act

mposing a tax on incomes.

Mr. Hill efferred an amendment, providing that tone of the appropriation should be used for the purpose of compelling a taxpayer to make my return or to answer any question, except as to be sources and amount of his gains, profit, and income.

forme. lockrell said he would offer no opposio the amendment, and it was agreed to.
will was then reported to the Senate and
the amendments were agreed to and the

bill was bassed.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Aldrich (Rep. B. 1) and agreed to requesting the President to transmit copies of all correspondence with or communication from the representatives from the inversement of Germany or any other country in respect to the onforcement of any of the Favrisians of the Tariff act of 1884, or to the resistance of year agreements under the Tariff of 1889.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

A Birision as to the Cause of the Befest of the Caritate Bill.

Washington, Jan. 16,-The usual dreariness blass in the House upon general appropriathe bills, the Indian bill being under consideration, was relieved to day by an unexpected digression into the cause of the defeat of the Course Corrency and Banking bill. It was Fire plated by Mr. Walker (Hep., Mass.), who the statement that the Republicans were from and willing to support a proper measure or reduct of the occupance of the Mr. Warner

N. Y. Privated I had the Republicans
which an earlier for the consideration of the
till connection with these brakes
which with the want the

mit an understanding to be had that a vote on the Bland free sliver substitute should be taken. Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.) defended with some feeling the action of the Committee on Rules, saving it had been dietated wholly by the instruction of the Democratic cancus.

Mr. Reed (Rep., Mc., said that the situation, in a nuisibell, was that the Carlisle bill fell of its own weight, became everybody recognized that it never could have received the vote of a majority of the House. The duty that devolved upon the Democrats was to give the Government sufficient revenues to meet expenditures. That would restore the credit of the Government and relieve the general financial situation.

cial situation.

Mr. Simuson (Pop., Kan.) raised a laugh by stating that in view of the reluciance of the old parties to assume responsibility for the defeat of the Carlisie bill, he would be proud to take it for the Populists. He would be proud to take it for the Populists. He would also promose a plan for relief, as both the old parties were backward in that respect: Use silver to pay dovernment obligations; coin the silver seignnorage in the Treasury and issue Treasury notes.

Mossra, Bland (Dem., Mo.) and McRae (Dem., Ark.) also contributed to the digression, which then closed.

then closed. Before the Indian bill was taken up a number Before the Indian bill was taken up a number of unimportant measures reported from the Committee on Military Affairs were passed, and the bill to establish a national park on the Gettysburg hattleileld was made the order for business for to-morrow in the morning hour.

In the absence of Speaker Crisp from the 'apitot to-day, Representative Dackery (Dem., Mo.) performed the duties of the Chair.

INCOME TAX BLANKS

In Their Returns Early.

Internal Revenue Collector Grosse of the Third district is itching to get his hands on some income-tax money. He said yesterday: "Those who are subject to the tax will find that it will be to their advantage to send to my office their names and addresses, so that I can send them the necessary blanks for returns. If these returns are not filed before the first Mon-day in March a penalty of 50 per cent of the tax will be added under the law."

GRESHAM'S SURRENDER TO CHINA

Mis Conclusions in the Case of the Japan ese Students Not Warranted by the Facts, WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- Nothing will be said in Congress at present regarding Secretary Gresham's report on the case of the Japanese

students who were tortured to death by the Chinese Government. The correspondence between the State Department and its represents tives in China and Japan, and the Secretary's quotations from conversations between himself and the Chinese Minister in this city, are very voluminous, and time will be required to print and place them upon the desks of the Senators. Those members of the two Houses who are particularly interested in the matter have to-day read with much surprise the synopsis of the secretary's report to the Senate, and are unable to reconcile its conclusions with the letters and telegrams of Minister Denby, Consul Jernigan and the other officials who were connected, one way or another, with the matter. It is the general opinion that the correspondence does not warrant the Secretary of State's assumption, and that it furnishes no evidence whatever for the claim that the Japa-nese students were spies, engaged in informing their Government touching the secrets of the Chinese army. Minister Denby and his son, who was for a time acting Minister, and Consul-General Jernigan at Shanghai, all insisted that the two students, who it is generally agreed were tortured to death, were not spies at all, and that there was no precedent for turning them over to the Chinese authorities.

The protestations of Mr. Denby and Mr. Jernigan that there was no misapprehension on the part of the Consul-General as to his authority; that he was acting within his authority and the proprieties of the case, and that he was sustained by all the soreign representatives at Shanghai, seems to give very little warrant for the view of the case which Mr. Gresham presents. The earnest argument of the Consul-General against being compelled to surrender these students, coupled with the statement that the highest officials of all nationalities are against surrendering them without conditions, and his final statement, when compelled to make the surrender by orders of the department, that "you seem not to understand the position here," is pointed out as entirely antagonistic to the analysis made of the correspondence by Mr.

Gresham.
Senator Lodge, on whose resolution the correspondence relating to the execution of the Japanese students was sent to the Senate, said to a reporter to-day; "I read the correspondence in the original manuscript before my resolution was introduced. I intend to read if "When any Senator," he said facetiously, "desires to pass a bill that does not excite sectional or partisan opposition Senators at the file a lot of Muscovy drakes and bow in quack merry to each other, and then go, with selema and stupid dignity, to the routine business of the day. [Laughter, I But when you come to questions like the Tariff bill or financial legislation or the Force bill, where the passions and prejudices of Senators are necessarily aroused, it is almost impossible to secure any result in this body so long as five Senators are opposed in its enactment. And experience shows that in such cases the corpse of that legislation is brought here on a litter by the time that Congress has passed upon it."

Mr. Vest pointed to the alcohol item in the Tariff law as one costly effect of the Senate rules, which compelled the acceptance of improper amendments. He said that the Senate rules, which compelled the acceptance of improper amendments. He said that the Senator who offered the amendment to make alcohol used for perfumery free of tax [Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts) suggested that, if it were judged to be unwies, it might be struck out of the bill in conference. And yet the enforcement of that provision would cost, according to the report of the better of the Tariff ship of the senator who offered the amendment would affect very seriously besides the collection of the tax on distilled spirits. The amendment was drawn up, he said, by an apothecary or druggist in Massachusetts. It was not permitted to report.

In another part of his speech Mr. Vest said:

"I have no right to say what the President will do, for I do not enjoy the Executive confidence. But I sincerely hope that if Congress adjourns.

RESCUED AT SEA.

Seventeen Men Taken Off a Waterlogged

Salling Vessel. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-The Naval Hydroreaphic Office has received from Capt. Hzur Nedden of the German steamship Madeline a report of a rescue at sea 500 miles north of the Azores, in the middle of the Atlantic. He says he sighted at 10 o'clock on Christmas night signals of distress burned by a sailing ship, "After I had of distress burned by a sailing ship. "After I had ascertained that the ship wanted assistance, I stood by him all night, and on the next morning the vessel was flying the signal 'I am waterlogged; take people off.' I bore at once down on him and saw that it was the bark Amaranth of Beifast, from St. John to Dublin with deals.

"At 10 A.M. I had rescued the whole crew, consisting of seventeen hands all told. I advised the Captain before leavinghlis ship to set fire to her, so as to destroy as much as he could, which was eventually done, and I believe that the bark's quarterdeck is burned down and her mirrenmast gone overboard, but I doubt that the other part is destroyed, and the ship will be still afloat with her foremast and mainmast shanding and her maintopsall and foretopsail set."

Proposed Impeachment of Judge Ricks, WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- Representative Bailey of Texas is preparing the resolution of impeachment against Judge Ricks of Ohio, which will be submitted to the House Judiciary Committee on Friday of this week. The resolution will not contain a recital of the charges against Judge Ricks, as these will be incorporated in the report. If the committee adopts the resolution, an effort will be made to rush it promotly through the House, in order that the Senato may arrange for the impeachment proceedings before March 4. Mr. Bailey does not believe that more than two or three days need be occurabled in trying the case. Some doubt is expressed to-day as to the length of time which will be accorded to Judge Ricks before the impeachment proceedings begin. Forly days is the customary limit, but this is said not to be a rule of law. A minerity report will be made by Mr. Broderick of Kansas against the resolution. Judge Ricks, as these will be incorporated in the

Deba's Case Before the Supreme Court. Washington, Jan. 16,-In accordance with

the announcement made by Chief Justice Fuller on Monday, the Suprems Court this afternoon heard argument in the matter of the petition of Eugene V. Debs et al. imprisoned by Judge Woods of the Seventh Circuit for contempt of Woods of the Seventh Circuit for contempt of court in the violation of certain injunctions issued last summer in connection with the Chicago radiroad strike. The argument was purely a legal one, upon the question whether or not a writ of error would like and was the proper method of proceeding in the case.

Assistant Attorney item E. R. Whitner said there were precedents in the decisions of the court both for ant against the petitioners, and that in the view of the Department of Justice it was immaterial in which makine the court ruled upon the question. The court took the interest under all incented in the usual way.

The Gold Reserve Dawn to \$75.464.000.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The Transary but to day \$500.000 in sold taken out at Now York for the cute, and charged it upon the splitten on thins, who had refused to personately the cute.

THE INCOME TAX SUIT

JERE WILSON DECLARES THAT THE LAW IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL,

and Argues that an Unconstitutional Law Law at All and Cannot Be Ex cented by Any Officer of the Government. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.-Argument was coninued to-day before Judge Hagner, in Equity ourt No. 2, on the demurrer to the application filed by John G. Moore of New York for an inunction to prevent the collection of the income

Mr. Jere Wilson, for Mr. Moore, said that it was always with the greatest reluctance that the United States Supreme Court pronounces an act of Congress unconstitutional, but there are some cases where it has done so. An unconstitutional law was no law at all, and could not be executed by any officer of the Government. It was a startling proposition that a void net could be executed to the detriment of a citizen, and it | ernment under its contract. For that reason would be a remarkable and startling thing that there were no powers in the courts to stop an officer from executing an unconstitutional law. It was occally startling that Congress could make a law and then turn about and say that not withstanding the act was unconstitutional, the courts shall not act upon it. In opposition to the proposition that Federal officers, as heads of departments, could not be proceeded against in mandamus or injunction suits. Mr. Wilson maintained that the law applied only to the President. If an officer was proceeding under an unconstitutional law he might be restrained by the court, for he had no semblance of authority for his actions.

If the law was unconstitutional, continued Mr. Wilson, it was no law at all, and any act by an officer doing what the law ordered was an unlawful act and punishable by the courts. He maintained that if an officer was charged with the commission of a ministerial and particular act, there was nothing left to his own discretion and he was liable to an action of mandamus, when he would not be liable in the event of acts optional with himself.

when he would not be liable in the event of acts optional with himself.

Speaking of the retrospective features of the Income Tax law, Mr. Wilson said it was a most phenomenal and obnoxious statute, in that it taxed incomes reaching back two years. He dilated on some of the peculiarities of the law in its dua taxing features, where the net earnings of a company were taxed and subsequently the dividends of a stockholder in the same company were levied on in those cases where they went to aggregate an income of more than \$4.600 per year. Another peculiarity of the law, he said, could be shown by an example—the case of a foreign student, for instance, who was pursuing his studies at an American university. In the event that the student had an income, derived wholly or in part from foreign or domestic investments, all of that income in excess of \$4.000 per annum was subject to a tax of 2 per cent. With reference to the question as to the uniformity of the lax when it picked out only men with incomes exceeding \$4.000, Mr. Wilson said that the law sought to prevent thrift, enterprise, and energy by taxing them. It was this thrift and entersought to prevent thrift, enterprise, and energy by taxing them. It was this thrift and enter-prise that had made our country. It was a most dangerous idea that Congress should stop the ambition of men to make money by their own energies. The law was a discrimination of the class character and was fraught with danto the people of this country. When it so

ger to the people of this country, when it so discriminated it was anything but uniform and was contrary to the Constitution. In conclusion Mr. Wilson argued that the various provisions of the act were inseparable, and if any section of it the dual leature, the lack of uniformity, or the alien clause of the act—is void, it tainted the whole act and rendered it all unconstitutional.

Assistant Attorney-General Whitney, in behalf of the Government, cited past decisions of the Supreme Court affirming the constitutionality of former income taxes, laws, which, as he said yesterday, were surely more obnoxious than the tax under consideration. He saw no reason why an allen residing in the United States should not come under the language of the act. He thought the law did not necessarily bear on his whole income, but simply that portion that came under the protection of the United States tovernment. Mr. Whitney held, contrary to Mr. Wilson's argument, that an unconstitutional clause in a bill did not make the act void, and he referred to a number of cases in support of the proposition that leave the sources of our test have decided by the Supreme Court. did not make the act void, and he referred to a number of cases in support of the proposition that had been decided by the Supreme Court. The judiciary of the United States had always be raised by law, and that Congress had the power to appoint fudiciary committees especially to take cognizance of a question of tax collection. At the conclusion of the argument Judge Hagner said he would render his decision on Wednesday next.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. Little Hope of Any Currency Reform Legis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- Chairman Springer of the Banking and Currency Committee and a few of his colleagues in the House are still making a show of attempting to prepare a financial bill which can secure the support of the majority of the Democrats, but they do not appear to be meeting with great success, and it is more than possible that no measure will come before the House of Representatives again this session. In the Senate the effort to agree upon a bill has been temporarily abandoned and the chances are that it will not be renewed. The so-called Jones bill, that was launched last Saturday with such a flourish of trumpets as having been agreed upon at a conference between the President, Secretary Carlisle, and Senators Camden of West Virginia and Jones of Arkansas, died easier than any of the other various measures that have been proposed. The Mo-Pherson bill, the Vest bill, the Voorbees bill, and all the other bills are still before the Finance committee, but no meetings are being held, and it is generally understood that there will be no more serious effort to reform the currency laws until the Fifty-fourth Congress convenes in its regular session in December next, or at a special session, which it is thought will be called by President Cleveland as soon as the present Congress adjourns.

In the mean time the senate is indulging itself in a general debate of political and personal character which seems to contre altogether upon the events of last summer, which led up to the defeat of the Wilson Tariff bill and the enactment of the Gorman compromise measure now on the statute books. The talk is all very entertaining to the galleries and quite satisfactory to the Representatives, but it will not go very far toward brinning the rival factions together so that they can enact financial or other legislation.

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day an-Camden of West Virginia and Jones of Arkan-

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed for New York State as follows: M. R. Gage, May's Mill, vice Jabez May, resigned; Burdett Shores, Stella, vice H. R. Butman, re-

The Machias joined the Detroit at Aden to The Machina joined the Detroit at Aden to-day. These two vessels are exactly half way to their destination on the China station, being 0,400 miles from New York by the route they have salled and 0,440 miles from Nagasaki or Chemulpo by the nearest steaming course.

Secretary Carlisle submitted to the House to

The Postmaster-General has received a mon-ster petition from the citizens of Tamaqua. Pa-asking the retention of the Postmaster at that blace. Mrs. Mary M. Housberger, the widow of a Union soldier, who was appointed Postmaster at that place by President Harrison and died in office, his widow succeeding him. Her term of office expired on Jan. 6, and the petitioners say that her administration has been an excellent one.

It is the intention of the Post Office Department to oventually establish in all the larger cities railway mail routes on the various street systems for the faster and more satisfactory delivery of mail matter, not only in the hearts of these cities, but among the suburban places along the lines of these roads. Infsome of the larger cities routes have been established on surface roads, and the department, as soon as practicable, will entablish others, the expenses of which will be met by the fund used for railway trunsportation, it is the wish of second Assistant Postmaster-General Nelson, who has charge of this branch of the services, to perfect the system by placing on these cars an employes of the postal service who will distribute the mail as it is deposited, dropping it off at stations nearest destination, where another employee will be stationed to cities railway mail routes on the various street dropping it off at stations hearest destination, where another compares will be stationed to take care of it, and so on along the line where there is a sufficient number of inhabitants to justify it. Intersecting lines will have postiment in the justifications to receive the matter and attend to its transfer along the different routes, thus making a complete city and suburban system.

The Charges Against Collector Houck of Hockester.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-The case of Collector Houck of Rochester, against whom charges of inatientien to duty were brought, is still pending before the President. When the charges ing before the President. When the charges were first with the Secretary of the Treasury a special agent was sent to Bookester to investigate and his report was submitted to Assistant secretary Hamilton some time and. Mr. Hamilton turned the case over to Secretary Carlinie, and the latter then referred the papers to the President for final action. It is said that the findings were not favorable to Collector Houck, but that there are also assistantly strumestances which may be invoked in his benefit.

CARNEGIE ARMOR PLATES.

moving any of the plates, for while he believed

they would all stand the ballistic tests, it was

quite possible that one or more of them might

fall. At the same time he did not believe all of

them were of the degree of excellence that the

firm could and should have furnished the Gov

In discussing the general subject of armor the

"No armor, not even the best and most mod

ern, is supposed to be able to withstand the im-

pact of the most powerful blow that can be de-

ern guns. The test of the value of armor is it

armor of the Chinese battle ships success

that battle, projectiles from the twelve-

inch Canet guns as well as those from all

REDUCED RATES FOR CLERGYMEN.

The New York Central Railroad Company

Explains Why They Were Withdraws.

York Central Railroad, having received a num-

pany's withdrawal of reduced rates for clergy-

men, has prepared the following circular is

"The publication by some newspapers of un

authorized statements in regard to the reasons

men has created an erroneous impression on

this subject, which is unjust alike to the rail

"In order to correct this impression, I beg t

explain that the reduced rate for clergy men was

of tickets at reduced rates to the clergy

APTER NICK MULLER.

A Reform Police Bill for Richmond County

Introduced at Albuny.

The Staten Island reformers have got Assem-

This bill provides for a single Inspector, who

is to be elected at the fall election. He is to hold office for three years, and he cannot succeed himself nor can he hold any other office during his incumbency as inspector. It is also provided in the measure that the present force is to be continued, and the valaries remain as at present and the police pension fund will not be disturbed.

turbed.
The Inspector may be removed by the Supreme Court on substantiated charges made by citizens owning taxable property of the value of \$10,000.

Delehanty's Successor May Be Named ALBANY, Jan. 16.-The Trustees of Public Buildings, consisting of Gov. Morton, Lieut.-Gov. Saxton, and Speaker Fish, will meet to-morrow,

and it is expected that they will name a successo

to Superintendentof Public Buildings Delehanty.

The Lexow Committee's Report.

ALBANY, Jan. 16 .- The Lexuw New York City

Police Investigating Committee met this after-

noon and adopted its report, which will be trans-

mitted to the Senate on Friday. It contains 16.000 words. Several bills carrying out the recommendations of the report will accompany it. The report is signed by all of the members of the committee, with the exception of Senator Cantor, who will prepare a minority report.

The Weather,

A storm of moderate intensity was possing over the

panied by any dangerous winds, but may increase in force on the middle Atlantic coast today. Its main

feature was an extensive rain area, which covered all

the Northwest. A marked storm was coming in on the porth Pacific count. The barocieter at Rosellury, Or.,

read 20.2% In this city it was fuggy, with rain, turning into

in', lowest 32'; barometer corrected to read to sea

WARMINGTON PORDICAST FOR THURSDAY,

For Massachusetts and Bhode Island, clearing in the sarty morning: light westerly winds.

For Connecticut and castern New York, fair; Soht

For entern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Dela-ware fair, westery whole. For the District of Columbia, Haryland, and Vir-

inta fair: light westerly wints. For West Virginia and western Pennsylvania, fair.

For western New York, fair; slightly cooler; west-

evel at # A. M., 30.60; 2 P. M., 29.80.

Average on Jan. 10, 1894.

nearly sessible

westerty winds.

blyman Michael Conklin of Richm

Nicholas Muller is President.

Morton yesterday.

roads and to the general body of the clergy.

for the withdrawni of reduced rates to clergy

General Passenger Agent Daniels of the New

number and quality of projectiles it wil

Secretary, in his communication laid before the

the fines had been imposed.

ommittee sava:

None of Those on the War Ships to Be Removed and Retrated, SOMETHING OF THE UTMOST WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-The Senate Commit-INTEREST.

A WONDERFUL WORK.

tee on Naval Affairs this morning postponed indefinitely the House resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to have certain plates re-A Matter Which Deeply Concerns Everymoved from the ships Monadnock, Oregon, Inbody-It Means Less Expense and More diana, Massachusetts, and the monitor Terror Money It Is Just What All Persons Are that were supplied by the Carnegie Company Looking For - Probably the Greatest and subject them to the ballistic test. This ac Discovery of the Age. tion was taken after the committee had heard The greatest and most wonderful enterprises the testimony of the Secretary of the Navy and after it had digested a letter received from him this morning. Mr. Herbert said to the committee that no good could be accomplished by re-

in the world are those which have the strongest and most powerful intellects back of them which result from years of study by thinking nen, and which are built upon a foundation so sure and firm that no possible emergency can weaken them. This is exactly the case with the subject in question. It has astonished the most learned men everywhere, and the greatest intellects of the age acknowledge its gazuine worth and marvellous superiority. And what makes it still more valuable is the fact that it is something a large portion of the people need. No other discovery in the world has proved so rseful, has been the means of so much saving,

and has so completely won the hearts of the people as Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Its irresistible power to cure has astontshed the greatest physicians in the world. One livered at point-blank range by the best modgreat reason why this wonderful remedy has taken the highest place among all the medicines of the world, why people prefer it to all others, keep out. Reliable reports from the battle off and have more confidence in it than any other, is the fact that Dr. Greene, himself, personally Yalu are to the effect that the fourteen-inch ssumes the entire responsibility of his medi fully resisted, at the distance taken during

assumes the entire responsibility of his medi-cine.

There are many remedies of uncertain value with no one to vouch for them, no physician standing behind them with whom persons can consult in case the medicines fail to produce the desired effect. But here is one which is the dis-sovery and prescription of the best-known and most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th st. New York City, who is in active practice, and stands ready at all times to answer any and all questions regarding his remedy and its effects. And right here is another great ad-vantage. Dr. Greene actually requests all per-sons taking his wonderful remedy to consider themselves under his direct personal care and treatment, and to consult nin, free of charge, personally or by letter. He will carefully answer all letters, giving his advice and all necessary information.

The great and world, wide regulation of Dr. the guns of inferior calibre. It is believed that all these vessels would have been sunk but for the protection of this armor, which was cer-tainly vastly inferior to the poorest plate rethat all these vessels would have been sunk but for the protection of this armor, which was certainly vastly inferior to the poorest plate received from the Carnegie Company. The Government inspectors at the Carnegie works did not see that the materials of which these plates were composed was good. They were imposed upon by the concealment of defects and of processes resorted to in the manufacture of the plates, plugging, tempering, &c.*

The Secretary further says that after he had told Messrs. Carnegie, Frick, and Knox the substance of his statement before the committee, Mr. Carnegie asked him if he considered the matter settled. On this subject the Secretary any:

"I told him that I did, so far as the Navy Department was concerned; that I did not myself process to open the settlement; that the fine imposed had been collected, and that that was an end of it unless Congress should order the matter reopened. Mr. Carnegie then said that he had not understood my position; that he had intended to make a proposition to pay the expenses of the bal istic test, but, inasmuch as I considered the question settled and was not adventicable.

The great and world-wide reputation of Dr. The great and world-wide reputation of Dr. Greene is a guarantee that his medicine will cure, and the fact that he can be consulted by any one, at any time, free of charge, gives absolute assurance of the sure and beneficial action of his valuable remety. No other medicine in the world offers so many or such strong inducements, and no other can give such certain and powerful a-surance of curing disease. These facts give everybedy the utmost confidence in Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Use it. It will make you strong and well. Adv.

peness of the bal istic test, but, inasmuch as I considered the question settled and was not advocating the taking off of the plates, he would not make it. Therefore no proposition was made and none was considered or rejected. This is about the substance of what occurred. I did not learn from Mr. Carnegie the details of the proposition he had intended to make, for the reason that he did not submit to me any proposition whatever." THE ADOPTED DAUGHTER WINS Mrs. Knapp's Niece Will Carry Her Claim Before the Court of Appeals,

The second trial of the suit brought by Frances Godine, as the niece of Mrs. Elizabeth Knapp, to recover one-fourth of the property 103 West Washington place, came up yesterday in the Supreme Court before Judge Beach and a jury. The property is now under the control of Mrs. Henrietta Kidd. ber of letters of inquiry concerning the com-

The Knapps acquired the property in 1846 and held it up to the time of the death of Mr. and held it up to the time of the death of Mr. Knapp in 1887 and Mrs. Knapp in 1890. In April, 1844, when Mrs. Kidd was but a year and a half old, her parents surrendered her to Mr. and Mrs. Knapp for adoption, the agreement being that they would allow her to take the name of Knapp and upon their death would give her whatever property thasy might have. She lived with the Knapps until they died, always supposing that they were her natural parents until the time of her marriage. Mr. Knapp devised his property to his wife, and provided that upon her death it should go to his adopted daughter, Henrietta. Mrs. Knapp died intestate.

explain that the reduced rate for clergy men was first granted by the New York Central just prior to the opening of the World's Fair, with the idea that it would accommodate a large number of clergymen from foreign countries, as well as from our own, who would want to attend the Exposition, and it would make a convenient method for them to secure a reduced rate, a general reduction in passenger rates being made for that occasion.

"The rate was continued through 1894 by all the trunk lines, but when it was decided, just previous to Jan. 1, to confine the issue of tickets at the clergy rate to trunk line ierritory, the difference between the regular tariff rate on the New York Central and the clergy rate being so slight, and some abuses having developed from this pion, it was deemed best to discontinue the issue of tickets at reduced rates to the clergy from Jen. Intestate.

Upon the first trial of the case the evidence of the mother of Mrs. Kidd showed the making of the contract of adoption. Mrs. Godine disputed the making of this contract, and declared that it was unnatural. A verdiet was given in favor of Mrs. Godine, but upon appeal to the General Term the judgment was reversed and a new trial was ordered. was ordered.

After a short deliberation the jury rendered a verdict in favor of Mrs. Kidd. The case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

CONSIDERING EAST-BOUND RATES A Conference Between the Chicago Lines

room Jan. 1.

"Assuring you that this company has not authorized any one to say that the clerarymen themselves have abused this privilege, and regretting exceedingly that such an impression has obtained, I am, very truly.

"Geomog H. Daniels." The unsatisfactory condition of east-bound freight rates was the subject discussed vesterday at the conference between some of the managers of the roads in the Central Traffic Association and the Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association. The meeting was called some time ago at the

request of the Chicago managers. It is said that the irregularities in rates are principally on business arising at points beyond or outside of Chicago, and that east-bound freight has been diverted from Chicago that would naturally have come through that city.

After a long discussion vesterday the whole to introduce a bill to legislate out of office the

subject was referred back to the Chicago man-agers, with certain suggestions of the trunk line representatives, and they will meet this morning to consider the matter further. Neither President Caldwell of the Lake Shore nor Presi-dent Calloway of the Nickel Plate was at the meeting yesterlay, but they are expected to at-tend the day.

meeting yesterlay, but they are expected to attend to-day.

The Baltimore and Ohlo was represented by First Vice-President Orland Smith and General Freight Traffic Manager Harriott; the Pennsylvania by Vice-Presidents Thomson, McCrea, and Fugh, and General Freight Agent Joyce; the New York Central by Second Vice-President Hayden; the Erie by President Thomas, and the Michigan Central by President Ledyan. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Central Hairoad of New Jersey, Chicago and Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk, Reading, Lehigh Valley, West Shore, and Wabash were also represented.

THE COMPANY NOT LIABLE.

to Superintendentof Public Buildings Delehanty. There are many applicants for the appointment, with Barnett H. Davis of Wayne county, Thomas Wheeler of Utica, Samuel Morris of Troy, and Fred Easton of Abauy leading in the race. Mr. Davis is the candidate of Lieut.-Gov. Saxton, while Mr. Wheeler is backed by Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Morris of Troy claims that Lou Payne is bineking up his claims. Fred Easton of Albany is State Committeeman Barnes's candidate. Some of the leading Republican politicians here think that Mr. Davis will win. It is said that Mr. Saxton has made a request for the appointment of his man, and that the matter was thoroughly discussed by Mr. Platt and Gov. Morton yesterday. The Erie Company Cannot be Sued for Acts Done by Agents of the Receivers. Judge Beckman of the Supreme Court has

given judgment for the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, upon a de murrer interposed to the complaint of Edwin K. Wiggins, through his guardian, Augustus S

K. Wiggins, through his guardian, Augustus S. Wiggins, in an action brought against the company and its receivers. John King and John G. McCullough, to receiver \$10,000 damages for being ejected from one of its trains.

The company demurred to the complaint upon the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Judge Beeksman holds that a railroad company whose line has passed into the lands of receivers by judicial appointment is not liable for injuries occasioned to a person or property while the road is being operated by the receivers. The appointment of the receivers displaced the corporation from all control over the use of its property. They operate the road and exercise the franchises taken from the company.

The Judge says that the receivers or their employees sold the ticket to Wiggins, and their agents elected him from the train and caused the damage which he complains of. He holds that the complaint fails to set out any cause of action against the company, and therefore the company is entitled to a judgment on the demurrer dismissing the complaint. The cause of action still stands against the receivers.

lake regions yesterday, and a second and more endur-ing storm was travelling northeastward from the Gulf of Mexico. The latter disturbance was not accom-A Reading Protective Committee Organized. A protective committee to represent the holders of the junior securities of the Philadelphia. and Reading Relirond Company has been or-ganized, consisting of R. M. Gallaway, Chairthe country east of the Mississippi River, except about Lake Michigan. There was also a very thick fog all along the coast, which made navigation dangerous. In the Gulf States and lower Mississippi Valley the man: Isaac N. Seligman, David G. Legget of Whitehouse & Co., Simon Wormer, and Emanuel Lehman. The Olcott-Farle plan of reorganization is proceeding, with a view of foreconsure under the general mortgage bonds, and in consequence the position of the junior securities is endangered. The inciders of the income londs and shares will be asked to deposit their respective securities with the Farmers. rainfall measured between one and two inches. West of the Masissippi and oast of the Rocky Mountains the weather was generally fair, and it was much colder in abow in the afternoon, average humidity 90 per cent, mind diffied from south to meth average veloc-ity ten miles an hour, highest official temperature

The thermometer at Perry's pharmany, her building, recorded the temperature yesterday as follows: 3 A.M. 44° 25° 3.30 P.M. 47° 35° 6 A.M. 41° 36° 6 P.M. 36° 35° 7 A.M. 41° 36° 6 P.M. 36° 35° 12 3 4° 25° 15 Midaight 34° 56° Convenient. Physicians endorse Ri-

pans Tabules by prescribing the remedies they contain, but often in form not so convenient, inexpensive and accurate as in Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained through your nearest druggist. Price, 50 cents a box.

FIVE DAYS A WEEK ONLY.

THE ASSEMBLY DECIDES NOT TO HAVE SIX SESSIONS A WEEK,

The Republican Lenders Pulled Together in Favor of the Resolution, but Were Supported by the Country Members Only -Another Power of Removal Bill Introduced-A Bill Incorporating the New York Zoological Society Gas Bills That Are Looked Upon With Suspicion, ALBANY, Jan. 16,-The Assembly got away

rom the Republican lenders to day, despite the

fact that all three of them were pulling together Nixon, Malby, and Ainsworth. They were also acting in harmony with the policy of the party managers, sectiows in apportionment matters, in committee appointments, and in the Constitutional Convention work. The proposition was the Nixon amendment to the rules providing for six sessions a week, and all the representatives from Wayback rallied around the Chatauquan, who appears on the record as Manufacturer and farmer." Democratic Leader Foley said that there would be no danger that the House could not keep abreast of Its work in five sessions a week, as it had always done. He was supported by all of the members with constituencies of anything like netropolitan pretensions, except Wray of Brook lyn, who is very much of a country man himself. s resolution was defeated yeas, 38; nays, 74. The countrymen and the leaders from Countryville were astonished. The New York city Repub licans followed this vote of disaffection by consulting in the Assembly parlor without calling upon any of the leaders. It looks as though they may develop a leader or two among them, so that the 105 will be well officered. Mr. Conkling will certainly not hesitate, even if he waits to be called upon instead of assuming the reins at once. He has undertaken the parliamentary direction of Mr. Halpin already and shouts his instructions across the well. He somewhat disredited his pretensions to leadership afterward by putting in a resolution providing that the whether it is within the power of this Legislature to reapportion the Congress districts of le State. Some of the other lawvers of the Assembly are surprised that Mr. Conkling should not know that there is a decision of the Court of Appeals sustaining the apportionment of 1802, which his resolution attack s.

The thirst for investigation is spreading. The Common Council of Kingston memorialized the Assembly to-day, asking that charges of bribery and corruption made against the city officers there should be investigated.

Mr. O'Grady of the Cities Committee tried to have a third reading of the Procedure bill, under which legislation for cities of the first class may be had and conform to the requirements of the new Constitution. Mr. O'Grady and Cot Bayter the clerk did not agree about the time that the printed bill had been before the members. Speaker Fish said that the word of the Clerk would have to govern, and that his declaration that the printed bill has been before the members, without change, for three successive calendar legislative days, would be necessary in all cases before action could be had.

Mr. O'Grady, as Chairman of the Cities Committee, is an object of interest to the Senators. Senator Reynolds cultivated him to some extent to-day, though Kings county has a representative on the Cities Committee in the person of Mr. Wray. The Assembly Chamber was very warm, as it always is, and Senator Reynolds wears a very fine fur-lined coat. He buttoned it closely about him while within range of Mr. Wray's chilling gaze.

closely about him while within range of Mr. Wray's chilling gaze.

Among the bills was a new Mayor's Power of Removal bill, embodying Mayor Strong's suggestion that six months' time should be given to the headsman's work instead of four. It was introduced by Mr. Pavey. Some of the Assemblymen were moved by this and other references to Mayor Strong to discuss that official's attitude on Sunday liquor selling. Those of the rural Republicans who had grasped the idea that the Mayor suggests an experiment, in violation of the law, to test public sentiment in advance of an amendment, were outspoken in their expressions of surprise. They will not be so apt to be influenced in favor of any measure now by the assurance of the Mayor's support.

Other Assembly bills were:

By Hr. Miller—Authorizing the purchase of a new

By Mr. Miller Authorizing the purchase of a new ite for the College of the City of York at a cost not to acced \$800,000, and the erection of a building at \$575,000.
By Mr. Niles—Incorporating Charles A. Dana, Andrew H. Green, W. H. Webb, Jr., Hampden Robb, Hugh N. Camp, and others as the New Yorz Zodiogical Society. The society is authorized to buy the Central Park collection from the Park Commissioners and to establish a noo in some public park north of 155th street.
By Mr. F. F. Schulz—Anthorizing the appointment of seven police surgeons in Brooklyn. seven police surgeons in Fronklyn.

By Mr. Wieman A 90-cent Brooklyn gas bill. Also a telegraph toil bill, day tariff one cent a word, all distances, night rate one half.

These are looked upon as strikes. By Mr. Madden Providing that the East River Gas ompany shall charge the same rates in Long Island ity as elsewhere.

By Mr. Clarkson Making a rate of \$1.60 a thousand
for ma in parts of Brooklyn separated by natural by Mr. Clarkson Sealing a reparated by natural boundaries from the main part.

By Mr. Wieman-Prohibiting electric cars in cities of more than 25,000 inhabitants from running at a greater speed than six miles an hour.

The Senate session was dull and dry. Officers the hasteries of the State were present in

The Senate session was dult and dry. Officers from the batteries of the State were present in force at the opening exercises.

Senator Robertson presented a petition from the League for the Protection of American Institutions. He asks for a law providing for a census of children of school age everytwo years, to enable school accommodations to be kept up with the demand.

Senator Robertson also introduced a bill incorporating a society for the preservation of objects of historical interest, the forts, sites of battles, buildings, and natural features that abound in the State. The society is authorized to cooperate with a similar one in New Jersey for the preservation of the Palisades.

Senator Reynolds introduced a bill permitting the city of Brooklyn to make five-year contracts for electric lighting.

Senator Bradley offered an amendment to his Bridge bill, making the Bridge trustees consist of one from New York, two from Brooklyn, and the Mayors and Comptrollers of each city exofficio. Of the appointed memiers one is to be President at \$3,000 a year, the others Treasurer and Secretary respectively, with salaries at \$3,000 each.

THE FORT PORTER TRAGEDY. Thomas Marriot on Trial for the Murder of Bergeant Schuyler.

ALBANY, Jan. 16. Before Justice Wallace in United States District Court, which opened here this morning, the trial of Thomas Marriot of Company A, Thirteenth United States Infantry, for the murder of Sergeant Schuyler of his company at Fort Porter on the Niagara River, was begun. Marriot came into court in uniform, with service stripes indicating that he had served twenty years in the regular army. He was in charge of Deputy United States Marshal Bowier of Buffalo. To the indictment he peaded not guilty, and the work of drawing a jury was begin and competed.

The case for the presecution was opesed by Assistant United States District Attorney Mackey, and Attorneys Arthur Hecker of Buffalo and John T. McDonough of this city announced that they would defend the prisoner. Private Gustave Roehler, the first witness, testified that he was within two feet of Schuyler when Marriot fired the fatal shot. He said that Marriot had been drinking heavily for a few days preceding the shooting, and seemed dazed on the morning that it accurred.

Sergeant Theodors Nagle testified that Sergeant Schuyler and Marriot had always been on good terms, and that he knew that Marriot hind loaned Schuyler money. He said that Marriot hind loaned Schuyler money. He said that Marriot hind loaned Schuyler adarrots acted as though he was fill on the morning of the shooting. He had heard Marriot muttering to himself previous to the crims, but had bad no particular attention to him. He was in charge of Deputy United States

Court then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow State Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, Jan. 16. The avenue meeting of the state Agricultural Boniety was held in ical Hall here to-day and was attended by about one hundred members. The report of the Treasurer, A. C. Hase of Syracuse showed; Total recelpts, \$100,638; diabursements, \$100 thd; balance, \$380. An appropriation is desired this year from the State for the erection of additional new buildings, which are declared to be tional new buildings, which are declared to be very necessary.

The following officers were cheesed. President, Prof. I. P. Roberts of Cornell rix arithmets in a don't Ver-Presidents. First Judicial Interfet, George Green, Second, this sight Thorner Third, James Hillion; Fourth W. J. Wood, with William Carey Sanger, Stath, Charles S. Eurney, Seventh, Thorner M. J. State, E. Roberts, S. Eurney, Seventh, Thorner M. Desbarter, Eath, H. Bowent, Corresponding Sent Left, Course, S. Burner, F. Last Aurora, Try Sanger, A. C. Chies, Syranacc, Exacuty Compilies to Howard Davison, Millioner, A. W. Hallion, Syranacci, E. Converse, Woodville, B. D. William, Syranacci, J. F. Converse, Woodville, B. D. William, Lienger, and H. H. P. C. Chambertin, Lanachtague, J. G. Dutcher, Pawlings; F. B. Redfield, Batasvin; Occar Lewis, Schodack Centre.

SKIN CURE Instantly Relieves TORTURING

And the most distressing forms of stehing, burning, bleeding, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, and points to a speedy cure when all other remedies and the nest physicians fatt. Currorsa Workes Workes, and its cures of torturing, disfiguring humours are the most wonderful or record.

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Sold throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all the principal cities. British deport Newman, King Edwardst, London, Portan Drug & Chuis, Cont., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. &

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Flero's Telbute to David Dudley Field Report on Law Reform.

ALBANY, Jan. 16. President Tracy C. Becker of Buffalo called the meeting of the State Bar Association to order this morning in the Common Council chamber in the City Hall in this city. About one hundred prominent lawyers were present. J. Newton Flero presented the report of the Committee on Law Reform. 18 roposes that the Stare issue a complete catalogue of all the books in the State law Ifbrary, and pointed out the necessity of the Statutory Revision Commission. It also recommends an appropriation for a revision of the Code of Civa Procedure.

A paper on the "Inter-State Commerce Law" was read by Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Martin A. Knapp of Syracuse. This paper was not on the printed programmes, but proved one of the interesting features of the meeting.

Mr. William B. Davenport of Brooklyn followed with an entertaining paper on "Some Curious Incidents in the Work of a Public Administrator." after which there was a discussion as to what legislation is necessary to carry out the provisions of the new judiciary article.

At 1 o'clock the association entertained its members and guests at junction at the Fort

members and guests at functions at the Fort Orange Club.

At the afternoon session Raiph Stone read a paper on "The Work of Bar Associations."

J. Newton Fiero read a paper on "David Dudley Field and His Work." The paper discussed Mr. Field as a man, a lawyer, and a law reformer. Reference was made to his draft of an international code and addresses upon that subject before bodies of learned men in England and on the Continent; also to his draft of a civil code, embracing, so far as possible, all the law with regard to property and conduct, to the passage of which he devoted many years, and which has not yet been generally adopted. His Code of Evidence was also discussed, but the paper was principally upon the Code of Civil Procedure, reported by Mr. Field to the Legislature in 1848 in 301 sections and adopted in the same year. This code was revised in 1849, and continued to be the rule of practice in this State unit 1877, when it was superseded by the Throog Code.

Mr. Fiero highly commended the logical ar-

Code.

Mr. Fiero highly commended the logical arrangement, simplicity, and condensation of the original code as drafted by Mr. Field, comparing it with the later work which took its olsee, very much to the disadvantage of the latter code. He

original code as drafted by Mr. Field, comparing it with the later work which took its olsce, very much to the disadvantage of the latter code. He concluded as follows:

"The Code of Civil Procedure was, all things considered, his best and most useful work. It is at once his most enduring title to fame and his richest legacy to his brethren of the law. Its revision and simplification, so far as to conform its general features to the form in which he drafted it and which the experience of more than a quarter of a century approved, is a necessity to the litigant and the lawer. In this form it would be a monument to the acumen, learning, industry, and genius of the original draftsman, a model of legal procedure to be closely followed by other States and countries, and most important of all, again become, what it was designed to be by its author. 'a complete, simple, and inexpensive method for the administration of civil justice.'

The Hon. William H. Robertson of Katonah was elected President of the association for the ensuing year. The Vice-Presidents elected were: Walter S. Logan, New York; Michael H. Hirscher, Albany; Edwin Nottingham, Syracuse; John B. Stanchfield, Elmira; Lieut.-tow. Charles T. Saxton, Clyde, and John E. Pound, Locaport, Secretary, Joseph M. Lawen, Albany; Trassurer, Albert T. Heasner, Albany; Trassurer, Albert T. Heasner, Albany; Trassurer, Albert T. Hessner, Albany; Trassurer, Albert T. Hessner, Albany; The evening the association concluded its session with a reception at 8 o'clock to the Supreme Court. The reception was held at the Kennore, and preceded the annual dinner, which was as interesting as in former years. There were no set speeches, but some very brilliant after-dinner efforts marked the evening's enjoyment.

BROOKLYN INFESTIGATION.

Kings County Assemblymen Hollett an Opins

sent to Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn to-day as the result of the conference of the Kings county Republican Assemblymen held yesterday with regard to an investigation of the Brooklyn city

regard to an investigation of the Brooklyn city departments:

Aleany, N. Y., Jan. 15.

The Him. Charles A. Schferen, Mayor.

Sin. Resolutions having been introduced in the Assembly, and now pending, providing for investigation of the several departments of the doverment of the city of Brooklyn and of the county of Kings, over transactions of administration without limit of time or nature, the undersigned members of the Assembly from the respective districts of said ounty of lines or nature, the undersigned members of the Assembly from the respective districts of said ounty of lines your carliest convenience when the demanded by any fact brought to your knowledge as relate to the city of the proposed investigation by demanded, whether it thought be conducted by a legislative committee or by some local authority, invested with sufficient popular to citeit all the evidence obtainable by the subpigua of witnesses and production of books and one of witnesses and production of books and one of witnesses and production of books and one local authority now existing or that may be created to make thorough and compose for that may be created to make thorough and compose for that may be created to make thorough and compose for the may be created to make thorough and compose for the may be created to make thorough and compose for the may be created to make thorough and compose for the may be created to make thorough and compose for the may be created to make thorough and compose for the may be created to make thorough and compose for the may be created to make thorough and compose for the may be created to make thorough and compose for the may be created to make thorough and compose for the may be created to make thorough and compose for the may be created to make thorough and compose for the may be created to make thorough and compose for the may be created to make thorough and compose for the man of th

All of the Kings county Republican Assemblymen signed the letter with the exception of Assemblyman Wray, who favors a legislative nvestigation.

Gov. Morton Besteged by Friends of Office

ALBANY, Jan. 16.-Col. Ashley W. Cole, Gov. Morton's private Secretary, said this morning that the Governor continued to be overrun with that the Governor continued to be overrun with delegations of public men and personal friends of applicants for places, all urging the claims of particular candidates. At noon to-day the Governor received a delegation of prominent citizens of Citica presenting the disluss of exheriff Thomas Wheeler of that city for the office of Superintendent of Public Buildings, to succeed Michael Delehanty. Included in the party were County Judge Dunmore, City Judge Morehouse, Chairman Hacket of the Republican State Committee, Surrogaic Calder, Sheriff Weaver, County Clerk Willard, Dr. James D. Hint, John S. Capron, State Engineer Adams, and Deputy Attorney-General Davies, who is Chairman of the Oneida Republican County Committee.

Committee. Newspaper Bellvery Company.

ALBANY, Jan. 16. - The Evening Newspaper Itelivery Company of New York city was in-corporated to-day. Its object is to purchase, vend, and distribute evening and afternoon newspapers and evening and afternoon editions of morning newspapers in and about the city of New York and the cities and territorities in the immediate neighborhood of the said city and to carry and deliver bundles and parkages of evening and afternoon newspapers and evening and afternoon reditions of morning newspapers to railroad stations. Post Offices and other places. The capital is \$5,000. Directors: John Sternocker, Ferdinand Greenebaum and stephen Farreily of New York city, David Wilsens, exhomon W. Johnson and Jos. A. Marsh of Remairin, and Chas. K. Willinger of Montclair, N. J. vend, and distribute evening and afternoon

ALRENY, Jan. 1d. - Among the bills reported favorably in the State Workingmen's Assembly to-lay were the Anti-conspiracy bill and a measure providing that all attrictural iron work on municipal and state buildings be made in this State. tate, obtations were reported favorably protest-coutions were reported favorably protest-

Resolutions were reported favorably protesting against contract work on the Lapini and his construction of certain state departments; induceding the Wilcox bill, providing for encionage to parforms of street care to invotest emissives from the scattler, and favoring policies retering for eclinical tenants. The O'Nnii bill, inset to protest free labor from the competition with consistent make pools, wares, and mere handles, was undersed.

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